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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/783,871

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Bonnie Hepburn

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21971

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EXAMINER

POLANSKY, GREGG

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

1614

MAIL DATE

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PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/783,871	<b>Applicant(s)</b> HEPBURN ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b> GREGG POLANSKY	<b>Art Unit</b> 1614	

**-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --**

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27 October 2010.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 18, 19, 60-62, 64 and 66-70 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 18 and 19 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 60-62, 64 and 66-70 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \*    c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                    | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)           |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____                                      |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)         | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____   | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                          |

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### **Status of Claims**

1. Applicants' response, filed 10/27/2010, to the Office Action mailed 4/27/2010 is acknowledged. Applicants amended Claim 60 and presented arguments in response to the Office Action.
2. Claims 18, 19, 60-62, 64 and 66-70 are pending.
3. Claim 60-62, 64 and 66-70 are presently under consideration.
4. Applicants' arguments have been fully considered but they are not deemed to be persuasive. Rejections and/or objections not reiterated from previous office actions are hereby withdrawn. The following rejections and/or objections are either reiterated or newly applied. They constitute the complete set presently being applied to the instant application.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein

were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

7. Claims 60-62, 64 and 66-70 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Phillips (U.S. Patent No. 6,489,346 B1), in view of Hatlebakk et al. (Alimentary Pharmacology and Therapeutics, 2000, Vol. 14, pages 1267-1272).

Phillips teaches a pharmaceutical composition comprising a non-enteric coated proton pump inhibitor, in an amount of approximately 5 mg to approximately 300 mg, and a least one buffering agent, in an amount of approximately 0.1 mEq to approximately 2.5 mEq per mg of proton pump inhibitor. See Abstract. Phillips teaches the composition can be formulated as a powder, tablet, suspension tablet, chewable tablet, capsule, effervescent powder, effervescent tablet, pellets and graduals and liquids. The buffering agent is utilized to protect the proton pump inhibitor against gastric acid degradation. See column 11 lines 13-32. Phillips teaches omeprazole/sodium bicarbonate formulations wherein omeprazole is present in the formulation in the amount of 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg, 40 mg, 60 mg, 80 mg and 100 mg. See column 39, claim 1 and column 41, claims 36-41. The reference further teaches the formulation buffering agent (i.e., sodium bicarbonate) is present in the amount of 400 mg to 4000 mg. See column 42, claim 59. The proton pump inhibitor can be an enantiomer, isomer, derivative, free base or salt of the parent compound. See column

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42, claim 57. Phillips teaches the proton pump inhibitor can be micronized. See column 41, claim 49. The composition taught further comprises excipients, including flavoring agents, diluents, disintegrants, preservatives and lubricants. See column 44, claim 116. Furthermore, Phillips teaches methods of treating gastrointestinal conditions, including GERD, by administration of the proton pump inhibitor/buffer formulations described above (including omeprazole/sodium bicarbonate). See column 12, lines 39-49.

It is noted that *In re Best* (195 USPQ 430) and *In re Fitzgerald* (205 USPQ 594) discuss the support of rejections wherein the prior art discloses subject matter, which there is reason to believe inherently includes functions that are newly cited, or is identical to a product instantly claimed. In such a situation the burden is shifted to the applicants to “prove that subject matter to be shown in the prior art does not possess the characteristic relied on” (205 USPQ 594, second column, first full paragraph). Phillips teaches proton pump inhibitor/buffering agent compositions that are identical to those recited by the instant invention (*supra*). Therefore, the pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic characteristics of the compositions taught by Phillips would be the same as those recited by the instant claims. There is no requirement that a person of ordinary skill in the art would have recognized the inherent disclosure at the time of invention, but only that the subject matter is in fact inherent in the prior art reference. *Schering Corp. v. Geneva Pharm. Inc.*, 339 F.3d 1373, 1377, 67 USPQ2d 1664, 1668 (Fed. Cir. 2003); see also *Toro Co. v. Deere & Co.*, 355 F.3d 1313, 1320, 69 USPQ2d 1584, 1590 (Fed. Cir. 2004) (“[T]he fact that a characteristic is a necessary feature or

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result of a prior-art embodiment (that is itself sufficiently described and enabled) is enough for inherent anticipation, even if that fact was unknown at the time of the prior invention”). Furthermore, the plasma  $C_{\max}$  and  $T_{\max}$  of omeprazole is also affected by the size of the dose, the age and weight of the patient, as well as natural variability between individuals with regard to such factors as drug absorption, metabolism, and elimination.

Phillips does not disclose *per se* the administration of the proton pump inhibitor compositions “about 30 or about 60 minutes prior to a meal”, as recited by the instant Claim 60.

Hatlebakk et al. teach the administration of the proton pump inhibitors, omeprazole and lansoprazole, prior to a meal, appears to provide better acid suppression. Hatlebakk et al. studied administration of omeprazole and lansoprazole at 15 minutes prior to a meal (breakfast) and several hours prior to a meal (lunch). Better control of gastric acid was observed when the drugs were administered 15 minutes prior to a meal than what was observed when the drugs were administered several hours prior to a meal. See page 1267, “SUMMARY”. Hatlebakk et al. suggest that food “may decrease systemic bioavailability and delay peak plasma concentrations” of proton pump inhibitors. See page 1271, left column, lines 21-25. However, Hatlebakk et al. disclose, “[o]ptimal antisecretory effect occurs when the proton pumps are activated as the parietal cell is maximally stimulated as it is after a meal. Therefore, intake of [proton pump inhibitors] in relation to meals may be important to optimize their effect and avoid therapeutic failure.” See paragraph bridging pages 1267 and 1268.

Whereas, Hatlebakk et al. teach administration of proton pump inhibitors at 15 minutes and several hours prior to a meal, and they teach the potential effect of food on the bioavailability (i.e., decreased) and peak plasma concentration (i.e., decreased) of the proton pump inhibitors, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to investigate administration of proton pump inhibitors (e.g. omeprazole) at other time points prior to a meal to optimize the effect on gastric pH. Furthermore, since the instant claims are drawn to “**about** 30 or **about** 60 minutes prior to a meal” (emphasis added), a teaching of administration 15 minutes prior to a meal is deemed to read on about 30 minutes prior to a meal.

One skilled in the art of pharmaceutical formulation is provided with guidelines from Phillips, sufficient to prepare formulations comprising a proton pump inhibitor, such as omeprazole, in combination with a buffer, such as sodium bicarbonate, to treat patients suffering from GERD. The cited references teach or suggest each limitation of the present claims. It is not inventive to discover the optimum or workable ranges by routine experimentation when general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art. See *In re Aller*, 220 F.2d 454, 456, 105 USPQ233,235 (CCPA 1955) and MPEP 2144.05(11). The determination of the optimum dosages, particle sizes, gastric fluid pH ranges, serum concentrations over time and drug release rates to employ or to seek with the presently claimed agents, would have been a matter well within the purview of one of ordinary skill in the art. Such determination would have been made in accordance with a variety of factors. These would have included such factors as the age, weight, sex, diet and medical condition of the patient, severity of the disease, the

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route of administration, pharmacological considerations, such as the activity, efficacy, pharmacokinetics and toxicology profiles of the particular compound employed, whether a drug delivery system is utilized and whether the compound is administered as part of a drug combination. Thus, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, the currently claimed specific dosage amounts, particle sizes, serum concentrations over time and drug release rates are not seen to be inconsistent with those that would have been determined by the skilled artisan.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Phillips with those of Hatlebakk et al. Whereas, Hatlebakk et al. teach administration proton pump inhibitors only at 15 minutes and several hours prior to a meal, and they teach the potential effect of food on the bioavailability and peak plasma concentration of the proton pump inhibitors, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to, by routine experimentation, investigate administration of proton pump inhibitors (e.g. omeprazole) at other time points prior to a meal to optimize the effect on gastric pH.

“[W]here the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, it is not inventive to discover the optimum or workable ranges by routine experimentation.” In re Aller, 220 F.2d 454, 456, 105 USPQ 233, 235(CCPA 1955); see also Peterson, 315 F.3d at 1330, 65 USPQ2d at 1382 (“The normal desire of scientists or artisans to improve upon what is already generally known provides the motivation to determine where in a disclosed set of percentage ranges is the optimum combination of percentages.”) Furthermore, even in the absence of the teachings of Hatlebakk et al.,



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one of ordinary skill would have recognized the presence or absence of food in the stomach of a patient can have a significant impact on the absorption of a drug. It would have been obvious to investigate the bioavailability of any drug, including the proton pump inhibitor compositions taught by Phillips, in fasted and non-fasted patients, through no more than routine experimentation

A reference is good not only for what it teaches by direct anticipation but also for what one of ordinary skill in the art might reasonably infer from the teachings. (*In re Opprecht* 12 USPQ 2d 1235, 1236 (Fed Cir. 1989); *In re Bode* 193 USPQ 12 (CCPA) 1976). In light of the forgoing discussion, the Examiner concludes that the subject matter defined by the instant claims would have been obvious within the meaning of 35 USC 103(a). From the teachings of the references, it is apparent that one of ordinary skill in the art would have had a reasonable expectation of success in producing the claimed invention. Therefore, the invention as a whole is *prima facie* obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, as evidenced by the references, especially in the absence of evidence to the contrary.

8. Claims 60-62, 64 and 66-70 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Phillips (U.S. Patent Application Pub. No. 2003/0191159 A1), in view of Hatlebakk et al. (*supra*).

Phillips teaches methods and compositions for treating gastric acid disorders, including *inter alia* GERD and heartburn, employing pharmaceutical compositions comprising an acid labile proton pump inhibitor and a buffering agent. See Abstract, and page 11, paragraph 100, and page 54, claim 122. Phillips teaches the composition

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can be formulated as a powder, tablet, suspension tablet, chewable tablet, capsule, effervescent powder, effervescent tablet, pellets and graduals and liquids. The buffering agent is utilized to protect the proton pump inhibitor against gastric acid degradation. See page 5, paragraph 37 and page 52, claim 37. Phillips teaches the proton pump inhibitors are present in the composition in amounts from 5 mg to 1000 mg and unit doses of 5 mg, 10 mg, 15 mg, 20 mg, 25 mg, 30 mg, 40 mg, 50 mg, 60 mg, 75 mg, 80 mg, or 100 mg. See page 10, paragraphs 84 and 85. The reference teaches the buffering agent present in the composition in an amount of 0.1 mEq to 2.5 mEq per mg of proton pump inhibiting agent. The reference further teaches the formulation buffering agent (i.e., sodium bicarbonate) is present in the amount of 250 mg to 4000 mg. See page 52, claim 26. The proton pump inhibitor can be in the form of a salt, ester, amide, enantiomer, isomer, tautomer, prodrug, and derivative. See page 7, paragraph 65. Phillips teaches the proton pump inhibitor can be micronized. See page 13, paragraph 131. The composition further comprises excipients, including flavoring agents, diluents, disintegrants, lubricants, preservatives and lubricants. See page 53, claim 70. The reference teaches the proton pump inhibitor can be enteric coated or uncoated. See page 5, paragraphs 37 and 38, and page 52, claim 45. The Phillips reference teaches that the composition buffering agent is present in an amount sufficient to increase gastric fluid pH of the stomach to a pH that inhibits acid degradation of the proton pump inhibitor agent in the gastric fluid, so as to allow absorption of the proton pump inhibiting agent and to provide a therapeutically effective serum concentration of the proton pump inhibitor of at least 150 ng/ml within 15 minutes

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after ingestion of the composition. See page 52, claim 37. Phillips teaches an omeprazole  $T_{\max}$  of less than 1.5 hours with a  $C_{\max}$  ranging from 763 ng/ml to 1460 ng/ml for an omeprazole/sodium bicarbonate composition. See page 30, paragraph 325 and Table 9. Phillips further teaches a plethora of additional pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic information on proton pump inhibitor/buffering agent compositions. One of skill in the art would recognize that the pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic characteristics of a composition are complex and depend upon *inter alia* the age, body weight, general health, and sex of the patient, the rate of excretion, the drug combination and formulation, the fasting state of the subject, and the route of administration.

As discussed *supra*, *In re Best* (195 USPQ 430) and *In re Fitzgerald* (205 USPQ 594) discuss the support of rejections wherein the prior art discloses subject matter, which there is reason to believe inherently includes functions that are newly cited, or is identical to a product instantly claimed. In such a situation the burden is shifted to the applicants to “prove that subject matter to be shown in the prior art does not possess the characteristic relied on” (205 USPQ 594, second column, first full paragraph).

Phillips teaches proton pump inhibitor/buffering agent compositions and methods that are identical to those recited by the instant invention. Therefore, the pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic characteristics of the compositions taught by Phillips would be the same as those recited by the instant claims.

Phillips does not disclose *per se* the administration of the proton pump inhibitor compositions “about 30 or about 60 minutes prior to a meal”, as recited by the instant Claim 60.

Hatlebakk et al. teach the administration of the proton pump inhibitors, omeprazole and lansoprazole, prior to a meal, appears to provide better acid suppression. Hatlebakk et al. studied administration of omeprazole and lansoprazole at 15 minutes prior to a meal (breakfast) and several hours prior to a meal (lunch). Better control of gastric acid was observed when the drugs were administered 15 minutes prior to a meal than what was observed when the drugs were administered several hours prior to a meal. See page 1267, “SUMMARY”. Hatlebakk et al. suggest that food “may decrease systemic bioavailability and delay peak plasma concentrations” of proton pump inhibitors. See page 1271, left column, lines 21-25. However, Hatlebakk et al. disclose, “[o]ptimal antisecretory effect occurs when the proton pumps are activated as the parietal cell is maximally stimulated as it is after a meal. Therefore, intake of [proton pump inhibitors] in relation to meals may be important to optimize their effect and avoid therapeutic failure.” See paragraph bridging pages 1267 and 1268.

Whereas, Hatlebakk et al. teach administration proton pump inhibitors at 15 minutes and several hours prior to a meal, and they teach the potential effect of food on the bioavailability (i.e., decreased) and peak plasma concentration (i.e., decreased) of the proton pump inhibitors, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to investigate administration of proton pump inhibitors (e.g. omeprazole) at other time points prior to a meal to optimize the effect on gastric pH.

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Furthermore, since the instant claims are drawn to “**about** 30 or **about** 60 minutes prior to a meal” (emphasis added), a teaching of administration 15 minutes prior to a meal is deemed to read on about 30 minutes prior to a meal.

One skilled in the art of pharmaceutical formulation is provided with guidelines from Phillips, sufficient to prepare formulations comprising a proton pump inhibitor, such as omeprazole, in combination with a buffer, such as sodium bicarbonate, to treat patients suffering from GERD. The reference teaches or suggests each limitation of the present claims. It is not inventive to discover the optimum or workable ranges by routine experimentation when general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art. See *In re Aller*, 220 F.2d 454, 456, 105 USPQ233,235 (CCPA 1955) and MPEP 2144.05(11). The determination of the optimum dosages, particle sizes, gastric fluid pH ranges, serum concentrations over time and drug release rates to employ or to seek with the presently claimed agents, would have been a matter well within the purview of one of ordinary skill in the art. Such determination would have been made in accordance with a variety of factors. These would have included such factors as the age, weight, sex, diet and medical condition of the patient, severity of the disease, the route of administration, pharmacological considerations, such as the activity, efficacy, pharmacokinetics and toxicology profiles of the particular compound employed, whether a drug delivery system is utilized and whether the compound is administered as part of a drug combination. Thus, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, the currently claimed specific dosage amounts, particle sizes, serum concentrations over time and drug

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release rates are not seen to be inconsistent with those that would have been determined by the skilled artisan.

A reference is good not only for what it teaches by direct anticipation but also for what one of ordinary skill in the art might reasonably infer from the teachings. (*In re Opprecht* 12 USPQ 2d 1235, 1236 (Fed Cir. 1989); *In re Bode* 193 USPQ 12 (CCPA) 1976). In light of the forgoing discussion, the Examiner concludes that the subject matter defined by the instant claims would have been obvious within the meaning of 35 USC 103(a). From the teachings of the references, it is apparent that one of ordinary skill in the art would have had a reasonable expectation of success in producing the claimed invention. Therefore, the invention as a whole is *prima facie* obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, as evidenced by the references, especially in the absence of evidence to the contrary.

9. Applicants present arguments with regard to rejections made over the '346 patent, in view of Hatlebakk et al. and over the '159 application, in view of Hatlebakk et al. It is noted that the previous Office action did not present a rejection over the '159 application, in view of Hatlebakk et al; the rejection was over the '159 application, with no secondary reference. However, as presently amended, the rejection has been amended to be over the '159 application, in view of Hatlebakk et al.

Applicants argue the Examiner has not met the criteria for establishing a *prima facie* case of obviousness because the teachings do not disclose each and every limitation of the claimed invention. In particular, Applicants argue the references do not teach the administration of the composition 30 minutes or 60 minutes prior to a meal.

Applicants argue Hatlebakk et al. would lead one to conclude that “compositions comprising proton pump inhibitors require an administration of close proximity in time with a meal, e.g., 15 minutes or less according to Hatlebakk et al. for the activation of parietal cells by the meal.” Further, Applicants argue, “Hatlebakk et al. teaches away from the administration of proton pump inhibitors at greater than 15 minutes prior to a meal and also teaches that the administration of the proton pump inhibitors is to be administered near or close prior to a mealtime for maximum efficacy.”

The Examiner respectfully disagrees. As discussed above, Hatlebakk et al. teach administration of proton pump inhibitors at 15 minutes prior to a meal increases the effectiveness of the proton pump inhibitor, and administration several hours prior to a meal has decreased effectiveness compared to administration 15 minutes prior to a meal. They teach the potential effect of food on decreasing the bioavailability and peak plasma concentration of the proton pump inhibitors. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to investigate administration of proton pump inhibitors (e.g. omeprazole) at other time points prior to a meal to optimize the effect on gastric pH. Furthermore, since the instant claims are drawn to “**about** 30 or **about** 60 minutes prior to a meal” (emphasis added), a teaching of administration 15 minutes prior to a meal is deemed to read on about 30 minutes prior to a meal.

### ***Conclusion***

10. Claims 60-62, 64 and 66-70 are rejected.

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11. Applicants' amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

12. No claims are allowed.

13. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to GREGG POLANSKY whose telephone number is (571)272-9070. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Thur 9:30 A.M. - 7:00 P.M. EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ardin H. Marschel can be reached on (571) 272-0718. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.



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/Gregg Polansky/  
Examiner, Art Unit 1614

/James D Anderson/  
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1614